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upper division of this system is represented by conglomerates, sandstones, and marls. The Early Carboniferous rocks are the Calciferous sandstone series with associated extrusives of basalt, trachydolerite, trachyte, tuffs, and ashy conglomerates and intrusives of essexite, teschenite, and analcite dolerite, monchiquite and analcite basalt. Following the Calciferous is the Carboniferous limestone series, in the middle of which is the Edge coal group, the most important strata from an economic point of view in the district. The Upper Carboniferous is represented by the Millstone grit, which is followed by but a slight representation of the true coal measures. At the close of the Paleozoic, dikes and sills of dolerite were intruded. During the Pleistocene, glaciation affected the entire region.

The petrology of the igneous rocks is thoroughly discussed, and numerous analyses are given. The economics of the area consist largely of non-metallics, of which coal is the principal product.

A. E. F.

Annual Administrative Report of the State Geologist for the Year 1910. By HENRY B. KÜMMEL.

Report on the Approximate Cost of a Canal between Bay Head and the Shrewsbury River. By HENRY B. KÜMMEL.

The Flora of the Raritan Formation. By EDWARD W. BERRY.

A Description of the Fossil Fish Remains of the Cretaceous, Eocene and Miocene Formations of New Jersey. By HENRY W. FOWLER.

The Mineral Industry of New Jersey for 1910. By HENRY B. KÜMMEL and S. PERCY JONES.

Geological Survey of New Jersey, Bulletins 1–5, 1911.

1. This bulletin recounts the operations of the Survey. A list of all publications of the present Survey is appended.

2. The sea-level canal upon which estimates were made is to be sixty feet wide with a minimum depth of six feet. Its length is 21.76 miles, a portion of which is along present waterways, and whatever excavating will have to be done will be in unconsolidated material. The estimated cost for the right of way, excavation, bridges, and disposal of material is between $2,152,404 and $2,784,887.

3. The Raritan formation is the oldest non-marine Cretaceous sediment known along the Atlantic. The paleobotanical evidence

indicates an age older than the Dakota group, and probably equivalent to the Cenomanian of Europe, and the Lower Tuscaloosa of Alabama. Part 2 of the bulletin deals with the systematic paleobotany.

4. This is a descriptive summary of the fish remains known within the limits of the state of New Jersey.

5. New Jersey ranks second in the list of states in the value of products from the clay industry. In this a decided increase is shown over the previous year. The production of iron decreased. Zinc mining had a decrease in the amount of ore hoisted, but an increase in tonnage separated.

A. E. F.

The Maxville Limestone. By William Clifford Morse. Geol. Survey of Ohio, 4th series, Bull. 13. Pp. viii+128; figs. 6; pls. 5.

The Maxville limestone is the top of the Mississippian system in Ohio, and has a thickness of about fifty feet. It is underlain by the highest member of the Waverly, and is overlain unconformably by the Sharon conglomerate, the lowest member of the Pennsylvanian. It outcrops between Zanesville and the Ohio River in two well-defined areas, separated by a region in which it is completely lacking. This bulletin adds twelve species to the Maxville fauna hitherto known. A Ste. Genevieve age is indicated with the probabilities that it corresponds to the Ohara member of that formation. In the Appalachian region the Greenbrier limestone is the equivalent in age. One chapter is devoted to abstracts of the literature on the Maxville, and one chapter to the economic uses to which the limestone can be put. Several analyses are given.

A. E. F.

Wirt, Roane, and Calhoun Counties. By Ray V. Hennen. W.Va. Geol. Survey. Pp. xx+573; figs. 6; pls. 15; maps 3.

This is one of the series of county reports being published by the Survey. It is largely descriptive and covers the history of the area, its physiography, general and detailed geology, geologic structure, oil and gas fields, coal resources, clays, road materials, building-stones, and soils. The detailed geologic contour structure map shows the location of the anticlines where the drilling for oil and gas wells would be most favorable. The soil survey of these counties is the work of W. J. Latimer and F. N. Meeker of the Department of Agriculture. The maps are on a scale of about an inch to the mile, and are in a cover separate from the text.

A. E. F.